

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
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opposition to him. Minister Randall leaves for Rome by next steamer.

Times' dispatch.—The President sent a message to the senate, to-day, covering a treaty recently agreed upon by Lord Lyon and Secretary Seward, and the correspondence relating to the slave trade. The President, without expressing any opinion on the subject, transmits the papers to the senate for its ratification or rejection. If ratified, the government of Great Britain will then pass upon the subject. If the treaty, as now drawn up by the ministers of the two governments, is finally agreed upon and becomes a law, it is believed that by a thorough compliance with its provisions the slave trade will cease to exist in less than ten years.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening to welcome the returned officers and men of the Cumberland and Congress. The gathering was one of intense interest. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Wm. Everts, Dr. Hitchcock and W. E. Dodge.

MANASSAS, April 10.

Herald's special.—The country between Manassas and Warrenton has been effectively cleared of rebel scouts.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Up to four o'clock this afternoon the government had received no official dispatch confirmatory of the occupation of Corinth by our troops.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.

Telegraphic communication was opened between here and Savannah, Tenn., this afternoon. Four hundred physicians and nurses arrived from Frankfort this evening, and immediately left on a steamer for Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. Several other boats with similar aid are passing down the river from this city and elsewhere.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

A letter to the New York Herald says the accounts of the progress of affairs at Yorktown, which have reached this city through channels believed to be reliable, differ materially from the accounts furnished by the government. It was known at Richmond when a portion of the Union army of the Potomac moved from Manassas to Washington; it was known there when the corps d'armee had landed and were assembled at Fortress Monroe; it was known there when Gen. McClellan and staff arrived at the fort, and it was known there when the march on Yorktown commenced, and what number of troops Gen. McClellan had wherewith to make the attack. These facts convinced the Confederate government at Richmond that their hour was come, unless they took instant measures to arrest the march of Gen. McClellan. The fortifications of Yorktown were all that could be desired, both as to strength and armament, but Magruder had as yet only 35,000 troops. The withdrawal of such a large number of Union troops from Manassas, rendered it unnecessary to keep the main body of the army of the Rappahannock along that stream, and from that army, accordingly, Gen. Magruder has been largely reinforced. Troops have been arriving at Yorktown from Richmond and Gordonsville, every day, for the last week.

It is believed that Gen. Johnson and Jeff Davis are both at Yorktown, and that Gen. Johnson is in command. The number of rebel troops there cannot be less than one hundred thousand.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, April 11.

The Old Point boat has arrived. The following are the main points of a letter from the American's special correspondent:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.

The storm is at last over. Nothing has been seen or heard of the Merrimack, to-day, and in view of the recent reverses to the rebels, it is doubted whether they will attempt offensive operations, even with their iron plated monster. Their desperate stratagem may induce an attack at sometime in this way. If she ever does come, she will probably come to-morrow.

Parties who come in from the army report no special change in affairs. Continual skirmishing is going on, and a brilliant affair occurred on Monday, in which Griffith's battery worked with marked effect, killing and wounding 27 rebels. The rebel position extends across the peninsula, from Yorktown to Warwick, near James river, a short distance above Malberry Point. The conformation of the land, and the making of the creek from James river, obstructs their line of defence, and enables them to command, with their fortifications, all the roads up the peninsula. Gens. Lee and Johnson are both reported to be with the rebel force here. One commanding at Yorktown and the other at Warwick. Magruder, holding a subordinate command, is with the reserves at Williamsburg.

According to deserters, the rebel force numbers about 50,000, of whom 30,000 are reinforcements, recently drawn from the line of the Rappahannock and about Norfolk. Despite the weather and bad roads, our generals are pushing forward preparations for the assault upon the enemy's works, and not many days will elapse before Yorktown will be ours and Richmond threatened.

The glorious news from the west is not as an excellent stimulant for our army, and greatly encourages the troops. Berdan's sharpshooters give good account of themselves. They hold an advanced position under the rebel batteries, from which they continually harass the enemy. A head above the parapet becomes an instant mark for half a dozen rifles, which at one thousand yards distance rarely fail to hit their mark. One sharpshooter belonging to the California regiment has almost wholly prevented the rebels from using a large gun in an important position. From a well selected rifle pit he keeps a constant aim upon the gun, and hardly an attempt has been made for two days to fire it, without the rebels losing one or two men from his deadly aim.

It is stated that one of our divisions has secured an important position, the holding of which will lead to the eventual forcing of the rebel line of defences. Much important preliminary work has been performed by our troops, and with the return of good weather, active operations will not be postponed many days. The task before McClellan, in reducing the fortified entrenchments, is one for which he is held specially qualified. The result is not doubted.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The steamer King Philip came up to the navy yard, to-day. Our forces before Yorktown are stated to be hourly gaining ground. Nothing new has transpired on the river.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

House.—Mr. Washburne suggested that the house take up the bill for the relief of Gen. Grant, which was assented to and the bill passed. It reimburses him one thousand dollars, which amount, while serving as quartermaster in Mexico, was stolen from his trunk, without neglect or default on his part.

Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution that Wm. Vandeverse had not been entitled to a seat in the house since he was mustered into the service of the United States as colonel in an Iowa regiment, since September last. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stevens moved that the debate on the bill for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, to close in one hour after the consideration of the same, and to be resumed in the committee of the whole, Mr. Stevens' motion was disagreed

to, 37 against 64. The bill came up in committee of the whole.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the employment, in the suppression of the rebellion, of all classes of persons, without respect to condition or color.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill amendatory of the fugitive slave act.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution that the military committee be instructed to inquire what troops have been or are being mustered into the service of the United States as home guards, and who refuse to go beyond the limits of their own state.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said that the war department was already mustering out of service this class of troops.

Mr. Howe said he had heard, this morning, that some troops from Maryland had refused to go beyond the state line.

Mr. Grimes said he understood some of this class of troops were being now enlisted. The resolution was adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Satisfactory proof having been furnished to the war department by the publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the recent publication of military operations in that newspaper, were made by him without any wilful intention of violating the order of the department, and in the full belief that they were properly authorized, the telegraph privileges of the Philadelphia Inquirer are restored by order of the secretary of war.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, April 11.

Flour receipts 15,823 barrels; market heavy and lower. Sales 7,000 barrels—5,000, 55 super western, 5,150, 55 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 1,121 bushels; market dull and prices slightly favor the purchaser.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

House.—The house proceeded to the consideration of the senate bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army. The debate involved the question of incorporating surgeons from the volunteers with the regular staff, thus giving a broad field for selection. This was agreed to. The bill, as amended on the recommendation of the military committee, was passed.

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia came up on its second reading, to which Mr. Vallandigham objected. The question then occurred under the rule, shall the bill be rejected, which was decided in the negative—15 to 93.

The bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The Pacific railroad bill was then taken up.

Phelps, of California, spoke in its favor. Kellogg also advocated the bill.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Howard, Chandler, Sherman and Trumbull presented petitions in favor of emancipation.

Howe presented a memorial from the legislature of Wisconsin for the establishment of a national armory and depot in that state.

The bill relating to fixing the salaries of district attorneys was taken up, and after some discussion was passed by 20 to 19.

The senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The secretary of war has submitted to congress a communication on the northern coast defenses, enclosing an elaborate report from Edwin S. Johnson, of Conn., well known as a practical civil engineer, and connected with the joint commission of 1817 and 19 on the coast and marking the northeastern boundary line.

Mr. Johnson recommends the passage of Senator Morrill's bill, and the adoption of the policy of placing in the hands of the president the necessary power to accept loans of money from the several states for the public defenses, as therein proposed.

Among the modes of defence contemplated, is the use of railways and floating light proof batteries, in addition to the ordinary system of fortification.

His report is the result of careful examination of all the matters in question, including a long list of documents based upon a thorough acquaintance with the physical geography and topographical features of the country.

Joseph S. Pike, minister to the Netherlands, in transmitting to the state department a copy of the tariff and revenue system of that country concludes his dispatch as follows:

It will be observed that there is no direct tax on personal property, or on income, as such taxes are believed to stand in the way of industrial and commercial development, and to operate to expel capital.

About two weeks ago Com. Foote, in telegraphing to the navy department, said General Pope intended to make a transverse movement which would astonish a seaman on Island No. 10. The fulfillment of this prediction is already known to the country.

The senate was several hours in executive session to-day. It confirmed several military appointments of low grade, and Samuel P. Brown, of Ohio, to be attorney of the territory of Colorado.

A NAVY OF MONITORS.—Capt. Ericsson left here yesterday, having fully completed arrangements for the rapid construction of six new monitors, or, as our southern friends have dubbed them, "Yankee Cheese Boxes." The construction of these vessels was announced some days ago, but some slight changes having been decided on, for purposes of convenience in the working of the vessel and guns, the matter was delayed a short time till the department could be conferred with. Now, however, they will be pressed forward to completion with the same degree of energy Capt. Ericsson displayed in the construction of his first vessel. Now that it is fully settled that the vessels upon this plan possess superior engineering qualities, and that they can be constructed for a moderate price, comparatively, it is reasonable to expect that we shall soon have an Ericsson navy, that will at least not suffer in comparison with the boasted navies of the old world. These new monitors are to be of superior size and strength, and will possess ample room for the working of the guns and for the accommodation of the officers and men. They will have greater speed, and will be superior vessels in all respects. It will be remembered that the revolving turret of the present vessel is only eight inches thick, and although it is deemed impregnable to any projectile now in use in any of the navies of the world, yet to guard fully against most of all the contingencies of the future, the turrets of the new vessels are to have a thickness of eleven inches. The secretary of the navy has acted with a highly commendable alacrity in pushing to a conclusion arrangements for the building of these vessels. Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—The women of Nashville are treating the Yankees with great contempt. When Gen. McClellan, of the Lincoln army, arrived in Nashville, he sent up his card with the request that he might renew his former acquaintance with Miss S. McNairy. The following was the patriotic reply of the noble and accomplished lady, written on the back of the card:

"Sir—I do not desire to renew my acquaintance with the invaders of my state."

Two other Hessian officers obtained their presence into the parlor of Dr. Martin, and sent up their cards to his daughter, Miss Bettie Martin, an elegant and accomplished young lady, requesting also the re-

newal of an old acquaintance. Reporting to the parlor with a set of ineffable scorn and contempt, she dashed the cards into their faces, and said, "Your absence, sir, will be much better company to me than your presence."

In Pinto county, Texas, a call being made for volunteers, out of a crowd of men, only five marched out, when fifteen young daughters of Texas marched out into line, and declared they would go into the service of their country if their places were not filled by good men. A perfect yell ensued, and fifteen men took their places. This is so.—Charleston Mercury.

A CHICAGO MAN TURNED NEWSBOY IN BALTIMORE.—Among the Chicagoans who have turned up in various roles in different localities, remote and otherwise, we heard of one yesterday which is too good to be kept dark. A well known gentleman, so well known in fact that he must be for the nonce nameless, happening in Baltimore a short time since, went to the door of his hotel one morning and was accosted by a ragged, sharp-eyed specimen of the genus newsboy, with—

"Ize's yer Clipper and Sun, got a full account of the battle of Winchester!—Morning papers, sir?"

Our Chicagoan said he would take a couple if he boy would change a gold dollar. Newsy said he would, and holding out his right hand took the gold bit, and then fumbled in his pockets for change. He made the discovery that he hadn't got it, but said he could get it just around the corner, and started for that purpose. Our Chicagoan was up to snuff, however, and couldn't be taken in so easily, and so called the boy back. "Here, you young rascal, said he, give me your papers to hold for you till you come back." The boy quietly handed over his stock in trade, worth twenty-five cents at wholesale, and disappeared around the corner.

For a long time Chicago waited and watched for the return of the boy with his money, but he came not. Imperceptibly, the truth that he had been taken in and done for stole over him, and he fairly perspired as he glanced towards the office window and saw half a dozen mischievous looking faces directed towards him. Putting the papers under his arm, he retreated to his room, followed by a dozen stentorian voices in the hall, shouting:

"Ere's yer Clipper and Sun?"—Chicago Journal.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE BY A WOMAN.—We learn that a Mrs. Brown, a widow residing near Elwood, in Steele county, attempted to take the life of a German by the name of Louis a few days ago. It appears that for reasons known to herself she was desirous of putting Louis out of the way; and, under pretence of having an old well cleaned out, she induced Louis to go down into it, when she commenced throwing stones and other missiles down upon him. On his attempting to get out she nearly severed his fingers in two to prevent his escaping.—This crime brought assistance, and he was rescued.

Mrs. Brown fled, but was arrested by Sheriff Williamson on Saturday last and taken back for trial. The man is recovering. The matter is undergoing an investigation, and we forbear giving publicity to the many rumors afloat in reference to the unhappy affair until the facts are brought out on trial.—Furibault (Minn.) Statesman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

A GOLD BRACELET PIN, containing hair. The finder or will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. April 11.

The Rochester BOOT & SHOE STORE!

No. 4, Jackman & Smith's Block, Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

DRY GOODS, Carpets, Oil Cloths

AND CROCKERY CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A LARGE STOCK OF Black Silks, Plain and figured. Beautiful double faced

Lady Silks, all colors and qualities.

POUDROIE, all colors.

BROCADE MOZAMBIQUES, and everything else in the

DRESS GOODS LINE to please the most fastidious, and at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

LADIES CLOTHS, all colors, qualities and prices.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, CLOTHIDES, LACE POINTS,

Shawls, &c., &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES, at astonishing low prices.

Jackets, Shakers, Ribbons, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, just received.

OIL CLOTHS, all widths.

CROCKERY, by the piece, set or package, all of which will be sold at the

Lowest Possible Prices for cash.

Thankful for past favors, all are invited to call. April 11.

O. K. BENNETT.

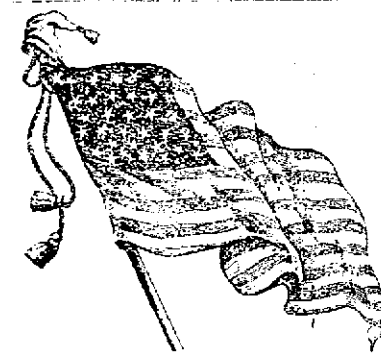
To Rent.

A SMALL Dwelling, home containing five rooms, suitable for a family, in the corner of

April 11, 1862.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the first ward of the city of Janesville, that a special election will be held in said ward, on Friday next, to elect a clerk of said ward, and to elect a member of the board of aldermen in said ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Nathaniel Parker, the undersigned clerk of said ward.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The War in Virginia.

Matters wear a more serious aspect at Yorktown than at first reported. According to our dispatches the rebels are withdrawing their troops from other parts of Virginia and concentrating them at Yorktown. It is reported that Jeff Davis is there at the head of 100,000 men. This is, probably, mostly conjecture. While our military authorities are trying to prevent newspapers from publishing contraband intelligence, the enemy learn all about our movements by their underground telegraph. While we know nothing of their proceedings, they learn through their spies in our army, and we fear from officers of the government, all our plans. This is the most discouraging feature of the war. Who knows, but at the last great battle, treachery may not overthrow our army? However, we do not credit the stories of the great strength of the rebels; we do not believe they have 100,000 men in all Virginia. It has everywhere been found, after battles have taken place, that their numbers have been overrated. It is a part of their system of boasting to mislead in this way. In this they are aided by the disloyal throughout the north, and especially in the vicinity of Washington, where their opportunities are great for this species of deception. Doubtless they will make a grand struggle, with what force they have, somewhere in Virginia, but it may or may not be at Yorktown.

If the enemy is as strong as is supposed at that point, it may be several days or weeks before the final conflict occurs, as it must be the policy of our leaders to have McDowell press forward to Richmond, if possible before the battle at Yorktown takes place. He may, therefore, bring them to battle before Yorktown is attacked.

It is possible, too, that the Merrimac is waiting to take part, on the Chesapeake, among our vessels and gunboats, when the grand fight comes off; thus we may have a land and naval fight at the same time.

The news, therefore, from our army and navy cannot but be intensely interesting during the next few weeks.

Yorktown is situated on a peninsula on the south side of York River, and the town is embraced on each side by deep ravines which almost meet in the river. This site is on a bluff, the highest below Richmond, on either the York or James rivers. The old line of entrenchments, on the east side of the town, cast up by the British, in 1781, still remain, or did so before the rebellion, covered by a grass sward.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln and their youngest son, who was for a long time so dangerously ill, rode out together on Friday, for the first time since their recent affliction.

Resolutions approving the emancipation policy of the President have passed the New York senate, with but one dissenting vote.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, April 9, 1862.
Order Giving Thanks for the Sunday next, after the reception of this order, at the head of every regiment in the armies of the United States, there shall be offered by its chaplain a prayer giving thanks to the Lord of Hosts, for the recent manifestations of His power, in the overthrow of the rebels and traitors; and in the continuance of His aid in delivering this nation, by the arms of patriotic soldiers, from the horrors of treason, rebellion and civil war.

Second—That the thanks and congratulations of the war department are rendered to Maj. Gen. Halleck for the ability and success that he has distinguished in all the military operations in his department, and for the spirit and courage manifested by the army under his command, under every hardship and against every odds in attacking, pursuing and destroying the enemy wherever he could be found.

Third—That the thanks of the department are also given to Generals Curtis and Sigel, and the officers in their command, for matches gallantry at the bloody battle of Pea Ridge, and to Maj. Gen. Grant and Buell, and the officers of the glorious republic of Beauregard, at Pittsburgh, Penn., and Maj. Gen. Pope and his officers and soldiers, for the bravery and skill displayed in their operations against the rebels and traitors entrenched at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river. The daring courage, diligent prosecution, persistent valor, and military achievements are unsurpassed.

Fourth—There shall this day be a salute of 100 guns fired from the U. S. arsenal at Washington, in honor of these great victories.

Signed, E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE REBEL GUNBOATS AT NEW ORLEANS.
—A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal states that the confederate government is now constructing in New Orleans thirteen large iron-clad gunboats, one of which is intended for sea service, and the rest for river service and the largest is built by Murray, and is armed with thirty guns. The projector is confident that with it alone, he will be able to drive the Lincoln fleet from the Mississippi. They are finished by this time, and are probably now on their way to Island No. 10. They are equipped with railroad iron and are considered invulnerable.

A rural poet, in describing his lady-love, says: "She is graceful as a water lily, and her breath like an armful of clover."

We have been quite discommoded during the past week, and are at present suffering from foul weather, which, in our crowded tents, is not conducive to health or happiness. However, with the most of our men there is an uncommon degree of cheerfulness, which, under the power of will, conserves the ends of health very well. We are all learning that cheerfulness is better than physic, even in bad weather.

A few days since, the non-commissioned officers in the regiment purchased a splendid and appropriate hat and cap, with which, as a "surprise party," they proceeded to Col. Barstow's quarters, and in a very neat speech by Com. Serge. Ryan, presented them to him. His reply on its acceptance, was characteristic in terseness and appreciative courtesy.

Emulated by this example of fraternal regard, company E, at the suggestion of Orderly A. W. Allen, soon raised a sufficient sum amongst a few of the members, to procure a like present for our esteemed captain, Ira Justice, Jr.

We have just enjoyed a ride from one of the U. S. commissioners (R. F. Fraser) appointed to perfect the allotment rolls for the purpose of securing the payment by government of amounts assigned by each individual to his family or friends. By a recent state enactment, the state of Wisconsin becomes responsible for the moneys so assigned and deposited by the paymaster with the state treasury; and between \$500 and \$100 per month has been assigned by members of company E to his disbursement. Other companies in our regiment have made similar appropriations, but to what amount, precisely, I cannot say. Every family will thank the government for this wise movement. It is in addition to the \$5 per month state appropriation, and will save thousands of dollars per month from each regiment to the families who would otherwise have suffered, perhaps, whilst the soldiers or others would have been the gainers.

Great gratification is felt this morning by the hopeful news from Island No. 10. The cause of the Union appears to be, every day, growing brighter. Before I close this, I must go out and join the crowd convened in the amphitheatre to listen to the inspiring strains of a brass band, in connection with the first regiment. The moral influence of this music is very salutary.

We have just raised a sufficient amount in our regiment to procure keyed instruments for our band, in place of trumpets of monotonous tone, heretofore used, and hope to enjoy the benefit of them, in camp and field.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Bishop Kip, (P. L.) of California, in a report which he makes through the Spirit of Missions, estimates the damage done by recent floods in California at \$80,000,000.

DEAD.—Lieut. Fitz James O'Brien, of Gen. Lander's staff, died on the morning of the 6th, of lockjaw, in consequence of a wound received in a skirmish some two months since.

Since the naval fight in Hampton Roads, some fifteen hundred different schemes for sinking the Merrimac have been offered to the Navy Department by Yankee inventors.

The exports of the city of New York at this period, taking last week as a specimen, are actually greater than at the corresponding period of either of the last two years.

CURTOS AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Patriot of Saturday says that there are indications that the cotton trade will be revived in that city. At A. Hamilton & Co.'s warehouse several wagon loads of the great staple arrived, and samples of fifty bales of fine cotton were at their office on Saturday morning.

It is denied that the tax bill will create 26,000 new officers. The best informed congressmen say that it will create one-tenth part of that number. Twenty-six thousand, would make about 1,000 for each state where the law will be apt to have application—which stamps the statement as preposterous. We presume 2,600 is a very liberal allowance.

RARE COINS.—At a sale of rare coins in Philadelphia last Friday, an American cent of 1793 sold for \$12.75; a silver dollar of 1794 for 18.25; a cent of 1796 for \$15.75; and a half dollar of 1795 for \$29.00.

GOOD MARCHING.—The time made by the hardy "Pike Peakers," on their recent march to the relief of Fort Union, in New Mexico, exceeds anything we have read of during the war. For four days successively they marched *forty miles a day*! This will compare well with the feats of Napoleon's veterans in this line. The timely arrival of this energetic Colorado regiment assured the safety of the fort with its immense amount of military stores.

HARVEY B. PARKER, of Menasha, Wis., has a family of six sons and a son-in-law, all of whom have enlisted, and are now serving in the Union army.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Uriah Heath, of Janesville, Ohio, formerly presiding Elder, and known throughout the length and breadth of the Methodist connection, died at Janesville on the 26th ult.

SHEEP IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Pacific Sentinel estimates the number of sheep in California at 2,000,000, and the average amount of fleece on each at three pounds, giving an annual crop of 6,000,000 pounds, with a rapidly increasing tendency.

A NICE SAVING.—H. Baker and Co., of Cliff street, New York, had a bill against the government of \$2,910,000 for arms of various kinds furnished to it. Hon. Joseph Holt, one of the commissioners appointed to settle such bills, settled this one at a reduction of one million three hundred thousand dollars.

Humphrey Marshall, whose headquarters are now at Lebanon, Russell county, Va., has called out the militia of Russell, Washington, Scott, Wise and Lee, to drive back the federal troops now threatening to advance by way of Pound Gap.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPRODUCED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, April 10.

A letter to the Republican from Fort Union, New Mexico, dated March 23d, says the column there is breaking up camp for a forward movement south towards the rebels. The Texas army is occupying a strong position in the vicinity of Albuquerque, one hundred and seventy miles south of that department, about midway between Fort Union and Fort Craig, where Col. Canby was at last accounts with about 900 regulars. The Texans intend to march upon either column as they leave their stronghold at Fort Union or Fort Craig, by their inferior force, which is estimated at 2,400 strong, and 21 pieces of artillery, whip one and face about and assault the other column, before they can form a junction and thus cut the Union troops up in detail.

The letter states that it appears that Col. Slocum and Col. Canby, of department commanders, are not acting in concert, and that the present movement may not prove successful.

The following special dispatch was received this evening by the Republican:

ISLAND NO. 10, April 9.

To-day boats have been very busy collecting the cannon along the shore below New Madrid. Immense amounts of stores, ammunition, &c., have fallen into our hands. Over two hundred hogheads of sugar, several hundred barrels of molasses, eighty cannon, four hundred wagons, one hundred and twenty horses, six hundred mules, five thousand stand of small arms, thirty pieces of light artillery and a great quantity of blankets, clothing, &c.

The total number of prisoners captured by Gen. Pope is nearly 5,000, one major general—McCook; three brigadier generals—Grant, Walker and Schuam.

The rebels lost 13 transports, of which five have been saved. The names of the latter are the Red Rover, Ohio Belle, Desoto, Mars and Neptune.

The prisoners are being embarked on board the Illinois as rapidly as possible. The gunboat Grampus was among the vessels found sunk. About fifty-thousand solid shot and immense quantities of ammunition are in our possession. Only about two thousand rebels escaped, which they did by crossing Red Wood Lake.

The news from Gen. Curtis' command indicates a movement towards the enemy, who is reported to be advancing by another route into Missouri, and expressing his intention of going to Rolla. It is said that Gen. Price made this threat in a speech at Van Buren. It is sufficient to say that Gen. Curtis is fully acquainted with Price's movements, and that the wily fox will be intercepted and possibly caught in his own trap.

Gen. Sigel is on the way to Springfield to recruit his brigade.

The Republican correspondent with Gen. Curtis says from facts learned in camp, another battle between the federal and rebel army in that direction is not at all improbable, and that within a short period.

Two mammoth counterfeiting establishments were overhauled here (at St. Louis) yesterday, and one hundred thousand dollars in bogus United States Treasury Notes, and \$10,000 on the State Bank of Indiana, to go together with complete sets of engraver's tools, plates, presses, &c., have been captured. The guilty parties were also arrested. The bills are well executed, and calculated to deceive the best judges.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, April 10.

Particulars are arriving from Pittsburgh hourly, bringing more incidents of the great battle. Your Chicago batteries gained new laurels in the struggle. Their praise is in the mouth of every one. Waterhouse's was in the first attack, and was badly cut to pieces, nearly annihilated. Taylor is said to have protected his men by peculiar movements that dealt destruction to the enemy.

Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, under command of Peter Wood, was in the hardest of the fight, and performed wonders. Their feats could not have been surpassed.

Taylor's battery followed the enemy within four miles of Corinth.

The 16th Illinois regiment, under command of Col. Ellis, was badly cut up. Most of its officers were killed—among them were Col. Ellis, Major Godard, Capt. Wayne and others.

Col. Davis, of Freeport, was shot through the lungs, but is still alive.

Gen. Wallace was shot through the head, the ball entering back of the left ear and coming out at the nose, taking out one eye, but he is not dead as reported.

The 20th Illinois regiment was badly cut up. Col. Marsh was slightly wounded. His Adjutant was killed.

Gen. Johnson was certainly killed.

Gen. Halleck and staff have just passed here en route for the Tennessee river, on the steamer Continental.

Gen. Canby, last reported here to look after the defenses of the river.

Gen. Strong and Secretary Scott met General Halleck on the boat, and had a conference. Halleck did not come ashore—Col. Scott, assistant secretary of war, has gone down to New Madrid.

The list of prisoners captured at Island Number Ten boots up to 4,386, rank and file. Transports have gone down to bring the prisoners to Cairo. What disposal will be made of them is unknown.

The value of property captured at Number Ten amounts to over \$2,000,000.

As the Continental rounded Port Cairo this morning, Gen. Strong had a salute of 13 guns fired in honor of Maj. Gen. Halleck.

St. Louis, April 9.

The Democrat's special says the rebels were purchased by \$,000 of our cavalry. Rebel prisoners state Beauregard made a speech to his troops, before entering the fight, saying he would water his horse in the Tennessee river or in hell; that the fight before them was hell, unless successful.

HARTFORD, April 9.

Governor Buckingham's majority is good. Last year it was three thousand. The Senate is a unit against the Democrats, and the House stands one hundred and eighty-six Republicans against fifty-six Democrats.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.

Last night's dispatches say that Prentiss' brigade, consisting of 61st Illinois, 16th Wisconsin, 24th Indiana and 71st Ohio, was attacked while eating breakfast, by the whole rebel force. Nothing yet heard from Buell's cavalry force. Total number of prisoners taken at Island No. 10 is five thousand. It is reported that J. C. Breckinridge is among our prisoners.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Secretary Seward is not going to Corinth, as reported. Gov. Seward of Rhode Island will be elected U. S. senator from that state. He goes to Yorktown, to-morrow. The Connecticut men here report Senator Dixon's re-election as certain. There is no

opposition to him. Minister Randall leaves for Rome by next steamer.

Times' Dispatch.—The President sent a message to the senate, to-day, conveying a treaty recently agreed upon by Lord Lyon and Secretary Seward, and the correspondence relating to the slave trade. The President, without expressing any opinion on the subject, transmits the papers to the senate for its ratification or rejection. If ratified, the government of Great Britain will then pass upon the subject. If the treaty, as now drawn up by the ministers of the two governments, is finally agreed upon and becomes a law, it is believed that by a thorough compliance with its provisions the slave trade will cease to exist in less than ten years.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening to welcome the returned officers and men of the Cumberland and Congress. The gathering was one of intense interest. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Wm. Everts, Dr. Hitchcock and W. E. Dodge.

MANASSAS, April 10.

Herald's special.—The country between Manassas and Warrenton has been effectually cleared of rebel scouts.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Up to four o'clock this afternoon the government had received no official dispatch confirmatory of the occupation of Corinth by our troops.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.

Telegraphic communication was opened between here and Savannah, Tenn., this afternoon. Four hundred physicians and nurses arrived from Frankfort this evening, and immediately left on a steamer for Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing. Several other boats with similar aid are passing down the river from this city and elsewhere.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

A letter to the New York Herald says the accounts of the progress of affairs at Yorktown have reached this city through channels believed to be reliable, differ materially from the accounts furnished by the government. It was known at Richmond when a portion of the Union army of the Potomac moved from Manassas to Washington; it was known there when the corps d'armee had landed and were assembled at Fortress Monroe; it was known there when Gen. McClellan and staff arrived at the fortress, and it was known there when the march on Yorktown commenced, and what number of troops Gen. McClellan had witherewith to make good attack.

Gen. Magruder has been ordered to government at Richmond, that their boat was coming, unless they took instant measures to arrest the march of Gen. McClellan. The fortifications of Yorktown were all that could be desired, both as to strength and armament, but Magruder had as yet only 35,000 troops. The withdrawal of such a large number of Union troops from Manassas, rendered it unnecessary to keep the main body of the army of the Rappahannock along that stream, and from that army, accordingly, Gen. Magruder has been largely reinforced. Troops have been arriving at Yorktown from Richmond and Gordonsville, every day, for the last week.

It is believed that Gen. Johnson and Jeff Davis are both at Yorktown, and that Gen. Johnson is in command. The number of rebel troops there cannot be less than one hundred thousand.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, April 11.

The Old Point Look has arrived. The following are the main points of a letter from the American's special correspondent:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.

The storm is at last over. Nothing has been seen or heard of the Merrimac, to-day, and in view of the recent reverses to the rebels, it is doubted whether they will attempt offensive operations, even with their iron plated monster. Their desperate strain may induce an attack at sometime in this way. If she ever does come, she will probably come to-morrow.

Parties who come in from the army report no special change of affairs. Continuing skirmishing is going on, and a brilliant affair occurred on Monday, in which Griffith's battery worked with marked effect, killing and wounding 27 rebels. The rebel position extends across the peninsula, from Yorktown to Warwick, near James river, a short distance above Mulberry Point. The conformation of the land, and the making of the creek from James river, shortens their line of defence, and enables them to command, with their fortifications, all the roads up the peninsula. Gen. Lee and his army are but reported to be with the rebel force here. One commanding at Yorktown and the other at Warwick. Magruder, holding a subordinate command, is with the reserves at Williamsburg.

According to deserters, the rebel force numbers about 50,000, of whom 30,000 are reinforcements, recently drawn from the line of the Rappahannock and about Norfolk. Despite the weather and bad roads, our generals are pushing forward preparations for the assault upon the enemy's works, and not many days will elapse before Yorktown will be ours and Richmond threatened.

The glorious news from west is acting as an excellent stimulant for our army, and greatly encourages the troops. Berdan's sharpshooters give good account of themselves. They hold an advanced position under the rebel batteries, from which they continually harass the enemy. A head above the parapet becomes an instant mark for half a dozen rifles, which at one thousand yards distance rarely fail to hit their mark. One sharpshooter belonging to the California regiment has almost wholly prevented the rebels from using a large gun in an important position. From a selected rifle pit he has made several successful shots, and has not been disturbed. He has been made for two days to fire it, without the rebels losing one or two men from his deadly aim.

It is stated that one of our divisions has secured an important position, the holding of which will lead to the eventual forcing of the rebel line of defenses. Much important preliminary work has been performed by our troops, and with the return of good weather, active operations will not be postponed many days. The task before McClellan, in reducing the fortified encampments, is one for which he is held specially qualified. The result is not doubted.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The steamer King Philip came up to the navy yard to-day. Our forces before York town are stated to be hourly gaining ground. Nothing new has transpired on the river.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

House.—Mr. Washburn suggested that the house take up the bill for the relief of Gen. Grant, which was assented to and the bill passed. It reimburses him one thousand dollars, which amount, while serving as quartermaster in Mexico, was stolen from his trunk, without neglect or default on his part.

Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution that Wm. Vandever be not been entitled to a seat in the house since he was mustered into the service of the United States in an Iowa regiment, since September last. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stevens moved that the debate on the bill for the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, to close in one hour after the consideration of the same, and to be resumed in the committee of the whole. Mr. Stevens' motion was disagreed

to, 57 against 54. The bill came up in committee of the whole.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the employment, in the suppression of the rebellion, of all classes of persons, without respect to condition or color.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill amendatory of the fugitive slave act.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution that the military committee be instructed to inquire what troops have been or are being mustered into the service of the United States as home guards, and who refuse to go beyond the limits of their own state.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said that the war department was already mastering out of service this class of troops.

Mr. Howe said he had heard, this morning, that some troops from Maryland had refused to go beyond the state line.

Mr. Grimes said he understood some of this class of troops were being now enlisted. The resolution was adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

Satisfactory proof having been furnished to the war department by the publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the recent publication of military operations in that newspaper, were made by him without any willful intention of violating the order of the department, and in the full belief that they were properly authorized, the telegraph privileges of the Philadelphia Inquirer are restored by order of the secretary of war.

NEW YORK, April 11.

Floor receipts 15,233 barrels market heavy and lower. Sales 7,000 barrels—5,005.05 sugar western, 5,154.35 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 1,121 bushels; market dull and prices slightly favor the purchaser.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

House.—The house proceeded to the consideration of the senate bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army. The debate involved the question of incorporating surgeons from the volunteers with the regular staff, thus giving a broad field for selection. This was agreed to. The bill, as amended on the recommendation of the military committee, was passed.

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia came up on its second reading, to which Mr. Vallandigham objected. The question then recurred under the rule, shall the bill be rejected, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 103.

The bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The Pacific railroad bill was then taken up.

Phelps, of California, spoke in its favor.

Kellogg also advocated the bill.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Howard, Chandler, Sherman and Trumbull presented petitions in favor of emancipation.

Howe presented a memorial from the legislature of Wisconsin for the establishment of a national armory and depot in that state.

The bill relating to fixing the salaries of district attorneys was taken up, and after some discussion was passed by 20 to 19.

The senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The secretary of war has submitted to congress a communication on the northern coast defenses, enclosing an elaborate report from Edwin S. Johnson, of Conn., well known as a practical civil engineer, and connected with the joint commission of 1817 and '19 for running and marking the northeastern boundary line.

Mr. Johnson recommends the passage of Senator Morrill's bill, and the adoption of the policy of placing in the hands of the president the necessary power to accept loans of money from the several states for the public defenses, as therein proposed.

Among the modes of defense contemplated, is the use of railways and floating ball proof batteries, in addition to the ordinary system of fortification.

His report is the result of careful examination of all the matters in question, including a long list of documents based upon a thorough acquaintance with the physical geography and topographical features of the country.

Joseph S. Pike, minister to the Netherlands, in transmitting to the state department a copy of the tariff and revenue system of that country concludes his dispatch as follows:

It will be observed that there is no direct tax on personal property, or on income, as such taxes are believed to stand in the way of industrial and commercial development, and to operate to expel capital.

About two weeks ago Com. Foote, in telegraphing to the navy department, said General Pope intended to make a transverse movement which would surround the city of New Orleans, and the fulfillment of this prediction is already known to the country.

The senate was several hours in executive session to-day. It confirmed several military appointments of low grade, and Samuel E. Brown, of Ohio, to be attorney of the territory of Colorado.

A NAVY OF MONITORS.—Capt. Ericsson left here yesterday, having fully completed arrangements for the rapid construction of six new monitors, or, as our southern friends have dubbed them, "Anker Cheese Boxes." The construction of these vessels was announced some days ago, but some slight changes having been decided on, for purposes of convenience in the working of the vessel and guns, the matter was delayed a short time till the department could be conferred with. Now, however, they will be pressed forward to completion with the same degree of energy Capt. Ericsson displayed in the construction of his first vessel. Now that it is fully settled that vessels upon this plan possess superior sailing qualities, and that they are constructed for moderate price, comparatively, it is reasonable to expect that we shall soon have an Ericsson navy, that will at least not suffer in comparison with the boasted navies of the old world. These new monitors are to be of superior size and strength, and will possess ample room for the working of the guns and for the accommodation of the officers and men. They will have greater speed, and will be superior vessels in all respects. It will be remembered that the revolving turret of the present vessel is only eight inches thick, and although it is deemed impregnable to any projectile now in use in any of the navies of the world, it is to guard fully against most or all of the contingencies of the future, the turrets of the new vessels are to have a thickness of eleven inches. The secretary of the navy has acted with a highly commendable alacrity in pushing to a conclusion arrangements for the building of these vessels.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.*

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—The women of Nashville are urging the Yankees with great earnestness. When Gen. McClellan, the Lincoln army, arrived in Nashville, he sent up his card with the request that he might renew his former acquaintance with Miss S. McNairy. The following was the patriotic reply of the noble and accomplished lady, written on the back of the card:

"Sir—I do not desire to renew my acquaintance with the invaders of my state."

Two other Hessian officers obtained their presence into the parlor of Dr. Martin, and sent up their cards to his daughter, Miss Bettie Martin, an elegant and accomplished young lady, requesting also the re-

newal of an old acquaintanceship. Reparing to the parlor with a look of ineffable scorn and contempt, she dashed the cards into their faces, and said, "You absence, sir, will be much better company to me than your presence."

In Pinto county, Texas, a call being made for volunteers, out of a crowd of men, only five marched out, when fifteen young daughters of Texas marched out into line, and declared they would go into the service of their country if their places were not filled by good men. A perfect yell ensued, and fifteen men took their places. This is so.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A CHICAGO MAN TURNED NEWSBOY IN BALTIMORE.—Among the Chicagoans who have turned up in various roles in different localities, remote and otherwise, we heard of one yesterday which is too good to be kept dark. A well known gentleman, so well known in fact that he must be for the notice nameless, happening in Baltimore a short time since, went to the door of his hotel one morning and was accosted by a ragged, sharp-eyed specimen of the genus newsboy, with—

"Ere's yer Clipper and Son, got a full account of the battle of Winchester!"—Morning paper, sir?"

Our Chicagoan said he would take a couple if he boy would change a gold dollar. Newsey said he would, and holding out his dirty hand took the gold bit and then fumbled in his pockets for change.—He made the discovery that he hadn't got it, but said he could get it just around the corner, and started for that purpose. Our Chicagoan was up to snuff, however, and couldn't be taken in so easily, and so called the boy back. "Here, you young rascal, give me your papers to hold for you till you come back." The boy quietly handed over his stock in trade, worth twenty-five cents at wholesale, and disappeared around the corner.

LEGAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Richard E. Holcomb, plaintiff, against William S. Rock, well, Lorenz V. Rockwell, Eleazar Bile, Charlotte Dale, Peter Van Vleet, Solomon Hall, William B. Dugger, Henry D. Hanson, John D. White, John H. Hodge, Alfred Petreka, Samuel S. Hodge, Henry Holcomb, and Chertly Roosenburg, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint and to the petition for a copy to be herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at Rock, Wisconsin, within thirty days of the date of the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the said plaintiff will file a said complaint in the office of the clerk of said court, at the City of Janesville, in said county of Rock.

Witness, the Hon. David N. Ogde, Judge of the first

Judicial circuit for the State of Wisconsin, at
 Milwaukee, Wis., on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1862. GEORGE A. J. UHLER,
 U. S. District Clerk. J. H. JACOBUS, P. M.'s Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
 u. s. District Court for the District of Wisconsin.
 WHEREAS,

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of and under the seal of the district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, in the above entitled cause, commanding me, the undersigned marshal of said district, commanding me, the undersigned marshal of said district, to execute the said writ, and to levy thereon and thereunder the sum of \$100 and of money therein specified, I have levied upon and shall sell in public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit:

THURSDAY THE 24th DAY OF JAN, 1862,
 at 3 o'clock P. M., at the United States marshal's office, in the city of Milwaukee, in said district, all the right, title and interest of the said John L. Fern, Real Estate, in and to the following described premises, to-wit:

1/2 of lot 1	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 2	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 3	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 4	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 5	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 6	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 7	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 8	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 9	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 10	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 11	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 12	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 13	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 14	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 15	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 16	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 17	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 18	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 19	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 20	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 21	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 22	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 23	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 24	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 25	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 26	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 27	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 28	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 29	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 30	50	31	10
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1/2 of lot 39	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 40	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 41	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 42	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 43	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 44	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 45	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 46	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 47	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 48	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 49	50	31	10
1/2 of lot 50	50	31	10

In block county, all out of block numbered fifty four (54), except as to 70 feet and to twenty five feet (25) and to thirty feet (30) and to thirty five feet (35) and to forty feet (40) and to forty five feet (45) and to fifty feet (50) and to fifty five feet (55) and to sixty feet (60) and to sixty five feet (65) and to seventy feet (70) and to seventy five feet (75) and to eighty feet (80) and to eighty five feet (85) and to ninety feet (90) and to ninety five feet (95) and to one hundred feet (100) and to one hundred five feet (105) and to one hundred ten feet (110) and to one hundred fifteen feet (115) and to one hundred twenty feet (120) and to one hundred twenty five feet (125) and to one hundred thirty feet (130) and to one hundred thirty five feet (135) and to one hundred forty feet (140) and to one hundred forty five feet (145) and to one hundred fifty feet (150) and to one hundred fifty five feet (155) and to one hundred sixty feet (160) and to one hundred sixty five feet (165) and to one hundred seventy feet (170) and to one hundred seventy five feet (175) and to one hundred eighty feet (180) and to one hundred eighty five feet (185) and to one hundred ninety feet (190) and to one hundred ninety five feet (195) and to two hundred feet (200) and to two hundred five feet (205) and to two hundred ten feet (210) and to two hundred fifteen feet (215) and to two hundred twenty feet (220) and to two hundred twenty five feet (225) and to two hundred thirty feet (230) and to two hundred thirty five feet (235) and to two hundred forty feet (240) and to two hundred forty five feet (245) and to two hundred fifty feet (250) and to two hundred fifty five feet (255) and to two hundred sixty feet (260) and to two hundred sixty five feet (265) and to two hundred seventy feet (270) and to two hundred seventy five feet (275) and to two hundred eighty feet (280) and to two hundred eighty five feet (285) and to two hundred ninety feet (290) and to two hundred ninety five feet (295) and to three hundred feet (300) and to three hundred five feet (305) and to three hundred ten feet (310) and to three hundred fifteen feet (315) and to three hundred twenty feet (320) and to three hundred twenty five feet (325) and to three hundred thirty feet (330) and to three hundred thirty five feet (335) and to three hundred forty feet (340) and to three hundred forty five feet (345) and to three hundred fifty feet (350) and to three hundred fifty five feet (355) and to three hundred sixty feet (360) and to three hundred sixty five feet (365) and to three hundred seventy feet (370) and to three hundred seventy five feet (375) and to three hundred eighty feet (380) and to three hundred eighty five feet (385) and to three hundred ninety feet (390) and to three hundred ninety five feet (395) and to four hundred feet (400) and to four hundred five feet (405) and to four hundred ten feet (410) and to four hundred fifteen feet (415) and to four hundred twenty feet (420) and to four hundred twenty five feet (425) and to four hundred thirty feet (430) and to four hundred thirty five feet (435) and to four hundred forty feet (440) and to four hundred forty five feet (445) and to four hundred fifty feet (450) and to four hundred fifty five feet (455) and to four hundred sixty feet (460) and to four hundred sixty five feet (465) and to four hundred seventy feet (470) and to four hundred seventy five feet (475) and to four hundred eighty feet (480) and to four hundred eighty five feet (485) and to four hundred ninety feet (490) and to four hundred ninety five feet (495) and to five hundred feet (500) and to five hundred five feet (505) and to five hundred ten feet (510) and to five hundred fifteen feet (515) and to five hundred twenty feet (520) and to five hundred twenty five feet (525) and to five hundred thirty feet (530) and to five hundred thirty five feet (535) and to five hundred forty feet (540) and to five hundred forty five feet (545) and to five hundred fifty feet (550) and to five hundred fifty five feet (555) and to five hundred sixty feet (560) and to five hundred sixty five feet (565) and to five hundred seventy feet (570) and to five hundred seventy five feet (575) and to five hundred eighty feet (580) and to five hundred eighty five feet (585) and to five hundred ninety feet (590) and to five hundred ninety five feet (595) and to six hundred feet (600) and to six hundred five feet (605) and to six hundred ten feet (610) and to six hundred fifteen feet (615) and to six hundred twenty feet (620) and to six hundred twenty five feet (625) and to six hundred thirty feet (630) and to six hundred thirty five feet (635) and to six hundred forty feet (640) and to six hundred forty five feet (645) and to six hundred fifty feet (650) and to six hundred fifty five feet (655) and to six hundred sixty feet (660) and to six hundred sixty five feet (665) and to six hundred seventy feet (670) and to six hundred seventy five feet (675) and to six hundred eighty feet (680) and to six hundred eighty five feet (685) and to six hundred ninety feet

Sherrin's Foreclosure Sale.
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.
Richard R. Holcomb, Plaintiff, against David J. Bunby,
Mary Ann Bunby, Alfred Pfeiffer, Elizabeth E. Pfeiffer,
John Jones, David Martin, Silas B. and Joel E. Packer,
David B. Dushoff, Leola Eichen, Lester S. Eichen,
Lester, Edward Miller, Frederick H. Hironaka, John
W. Yeak, Cora C. Atwood, Jr., George B. Patton, David
H. Chaffin, Gustavus Packer, Blackstone Barnes, Ed-
ward Reed, Horace B. Chaffin, John H. Chaffin,
John H. Chaffin, Jr., J. C. Keckling, Harry S. Sen-
Charles M. Henderson, Eliza S. Walworth, Walter

[illegible]

herewith served upon you, and to receive a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the sixteenth day, at the office, in the city and county of Rock County, Wisconsin, in due time, and to appear before me on the said sixteenth day, at such a place, as I may from time to time direct by such notice, under penalty of default being entered against you, unless you shall appear and show cause to the contrary.

The undersigned, clerk of the court, do hereby certify that the said complaint is on file in the office of the clerk of said court, at the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock County, Wisconsin, on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1892.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1892.

LEST ALDER, Clerk. [s2247] P. B. & Attorney's Office.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Jordan Williams, plaintiff, vs. George H. Ely, Defendant.

Comes now the above named parties, personally or by their attorneys, and sheweth and alleges that the following is the substance and effect of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above entitled case on the first day of July, A. D. 1889, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendant, to-wit:

To-wit: That the said George H. Ely, defendant, in and to which said case, I shall refer at publication, to the highest bidder on the sidewalks in front of the Rock County Jail, in Janesville, in said county of Rock County, Wisconsin, on

THE 28th DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following mortgaged property, to-wit: all that certain lot or lots of land, situated in the town of Janesville, in the county of Janesville, in the State of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as follows:

the village of Geneva; along the bank and the
enclosed in the following boundaries, to wit: commencing
at the intersection of the line between lot number four and
the line between lot number five and lot number six (60) in
lot number five (5); thence northwesterly to the line between
lot number three (3) of range twelve (12) east, thence
the same course, in full four rods to a stake on said line
between lot number three (3) and lot number four (4)
and thirteen links to a stake on the west side of Fulton
highway, leading northerly from said street, in the
line of said highway four rods and three links to a stake
line of said highway four rods and three links to a stake
thence westerly parallel with the line striking the
line of said highway four rods and three links to a stake
beginning; also lots number one (1) and number two (2)
in section 34 of township 36 north, range 12 east, and
in section 34 of township 36 north, range 12 east, and
such part thereof as shall be sufficient to make the
above described land a whole. Dated January 22, 1906.
1906.

WYMAN EVANS, ELISHA OF ROCK COUNTY, SHERIFF.
Att'y for Pln., Atty for Def.

Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.
(STATE OF WISCONSIN.)

JUDICIAL COURT FOR WISCONSIN.
JAMES LELAND, Plaintiff, vs. A. H. BARNES, Defendant.
The Farmers and Merchants Bank of Milwaukee, James
Finney, Theodore Kendall, Stephen G. Williams,
Warren S. Norton, Luman A. Barnes, and
James Leland, Plaintiffs, vs. A. H. Barnes, Defendant,
in and to the above entitled cause. The undersigned, Sheriff
of the County of Glauke Bank, Morris C. Smith, P. Lynn

ATTEST: J. R. KIRKLAND, Notary Public.
 Bank & Van Alstyne, William G. Boatsman, James
 Lewis, Sherris Ott, Rock River Bank, J. R. Smith,
 Colburn & Co., John C. Smith, John C. Smith,
 Lewis & Hyde, John F. Inniss, E. C. Housh,
 Jonathan Church, John M. Berry, Stephen B. Frantz,
 J. C. Smith, William G. Boatsman, John C. Smith
 and William S. Little, depreciable.

IN pursuance of a Judgment of sale and fore-clos-
 ure made in the above entitled action in the circuit
 court of the State of Wisconsin, at Rock River, Wis-
 consin, between the above named plaintiff and the
 above named defendants, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1867, I, the
 undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Rock, at the
 door of the Rock County Bank, in the city of Waco-
 nia, in the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin,
 did, on the 27th day of JUNE, A. D. 1867,
 at Rock River, Wisconsin, cause to be sold and
 described mortgaged premises, to wit: all and singular
 that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and
 being in the town of Newville, Rock County, Wis-
 consin, and being more particularly described as
 being the east half of the southeast quarter
 section number twenty two (22) in township
 number thirty six north of range number ten
 east, containing eighty acres, to be the same more or less,
 more thereof as may be sufficient to make the sum
 of one hundred and twenty dollars, and the costs
 together with the costs of this sale, and which may
 be sold separately without material injury to the parties
 interested.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County.

DEWEY & MARSH, Attys. for Plaintiff. mlr320

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Miles M McNair and Alvin Lewis, Sarah Lewis, Mary Ann McNair, John J. Smith and Mary Smith, vs.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Plaintiff.

Comes and is returned in and to the County of Rock, State of Wisconsin, and to the Court aforesaid, that the within and foregoing complaint and said rendered in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of January, 1892, in favor of the above-named plaintiff and against the defendants aforesaid, I, John J. Smith, clerk of said court, with public notice to the highest bidder, on Main street, in front of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of Janesville, in said county, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th day of February, 1892, did cause to be sold to the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: The tract, parcel or lot of and situate in the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, and bounded as follows: the following described real estate, to-wit:—being part of section number five (5), in township number three (3) north, of range number ten (10) east, and section number one (1), in the north half of section one east corner of said section five (5), and running thence along the east line of said section one hundred and thirty (130) rods to the north line of said quarter section five ninety-one and 70-134 rods to the north line of said section five, thence along the north line of said section five, thence east along said section five ninety-one and 70-134 rods to the place of beginning, containing eight acres, more or less, and the same is much more fully set forth in the within and foregoing judgment and the expenses of said sale.—Dated January 22d, 1892.

Sherriff for Rock County, Wis.
BENNETT, CLARKEY & THOMAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

erty, agree, to the value more or less, of
 of as may be sufficient to satisfy said
 the expenses of said sale.—Dated January
 8, J. M. PUTNAM,
 Sheriff for Rock county, Wis.
 SEEDAY & GRUBB,
 Plaintiff's Attorneys.